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WEEKLY PEOPLE

VOL. XII. NO. 26.

IN FITCHBURG

BERRY ENFORCES THE WORK OF THE S. T. & L. A. THERE.

Holds Two Good Meetings, Addresses Striking Weavers and Drives Home Many Lessons From Their Experience—A Lecture by the Chief of Police Ignored.

Special to The Daily People.

Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 17.—On Monday, September 15, I came to this city and that night held a well-attended open air meeting at West Fitchburg, addressing the strikers of the American Woolen Company. On Tuesday evening I spoke at an open air meeting in the central part of the city, near the Common. This meeting was a well-attended meeting, for this place.

Fitchburg workmen are an enigma to me. I have spoken here on several occasions during the campaigns of previous years, and never yet had a meeting of that size which this city of 35,000 persons, mostly wage slaves, ought to produce. Fitchburgers seem to be a race by themselves, hemmed in on all sides by granite hills and the ignorance which capitalism produces. It is one of the stamping grounds of the "Socialist" party of many names; the home of John C. Smith, who, in 1900, ran as a Social Democratic candidate for the legislature, with a regular Democratic endorsement, and got lost. It is a city of diversified industries; here is made everything from a pair of shoes to a bicycle. The wages are low, but the slaves of capitalism are kept employed, there is but little loafing done by the workers at any time.

The woolen mills of the American Woolen Company have been tied up here by the strike against the introduction of the two-line system. The weavers of West Fitchburg made their fight under the direction of the S. T. & L. A., while the other mills were organized or directed by the A. F. of L. The strike started here on March 28 (Good Friday). Good Friday! not for the workers, unless they learn the lesson taught by this strike, which is that the power of government, is the power of the capitalist class, used to scourge them, to keep them from obtaining possession of the wealth which is produced by their class. If they learn this simple, primary truth, and on next election day march to the ballot box, instead of overthrowing the robber system of capitalism with the ballot of their class party of labor—the Socialist Labor Party—then it is Good Friday for them, but not otherwise. Will they learn the lesson? Let us hope so.

Two of the members of the pure and simple weavers' union have just been adjudged guilty of contempt of court and one of them, Thomas Lancy, got four months in jail. He, it was claimed, had assaulted one of those creatures which pure and simple unionism produces by its perpetuation of the wage system—the "scab." Louis Sprout, another member of the same union, got two months for picketing, yet workingmen who belong to the pure and simple unions, keep on listening to labor fakirs with their "No politics in the union" nonsense. While that policy is used by the capitalist class to throw them into jail, or onto the street, while the fakirs who preach it are the recipients of jobs, political and otherwise, at the hands of the only class which can be benefited by it—the capitalist class. All of which I explained to them last night at the Common meeting.

These two poor devils now in jail for their devotion to their class tried to beat the capitalist class in the courts, so they sought the legal advice of ex-Judge Blood, of this city, the attorney of the C. L. U. He told them they were exempt from the operation of the "Gatling gun" on paper—the injunctions—which he said related only to the Alliance. The court knew its business and, incidentally, the wishes of the American Woolen Company, with the result that it put "politics" into this union, so far that it will never be forgotten by the rank and file, if all the labor fakirs of the land from "Greasy Sammy," the understudy of Mark Hanna, to the smallest fakir in the fakir brigade should shout "No politics in the union" from now until Jehovah calls the men in the last lost tribe.

While apathy seems to have taken hold of the working class of this place, alertness to its class necessities is the order of the day amongst the capitalist class of this city. The Alliance men who have been here during the strike, and who have addressed the workers, have struck terror to the heart of the robbers, as I discovered when I called at the Central Police Station yesterday. I went there to notify the chief of police that we would hold a meeting, requesting him to afford us proper protection. He told me the story of the strike, of course, from the capitalist standpoint. He then lectured me like a Dutch uncle, and wound up his lamentation by cautioning me about the use of "inflammatory" language. We held the meeting, and did not revise our articles of faith in the least. But we went to drive into the heads of the workingmen the programme of the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A., which was roundly applauded by all except a couple of Kangaroos, who, when I began to scourge the marimials, said, "He's a De Leonid." and then, after relieving their pent up feelings with this certificate of honesty to the working class, slunk away and were lost in the shades of evening and the still shadowy record of their party.

While these meetings in Fitchburg have not been largely attended, they have been listened to attentively by those present; who came at the start and stayed to the end; and taken with the meetings of the S. T. & L. A., held during the strike, ought to measurably increase the intelligence of the workers of Fitchburg and thus add to the

vote of the emancipator of their class, the Socialist Labor Party.

When the sun goes down next election day we will see in what degree the stolidity and indifference of the Fitchburger has been penetrated by the white light of the S. L. P. We will then know whether he moves forward or remains in a state of balsful ignorance as impenetrable as the granite hills which surround him on every side. Let us hope that he will march to the ballot box on election day as he marched from the mills of the American Woolen Company on March 28, shoulder to shoulder with the men of his class, bent on the overthrow of the capitalist system with its hordes of upholders. If he does, he can then say, we can all say with him, "The suffering and privation undergone by the workers of Fitchburg have not been in vain; they have learned the lesson which must be learned by our class before it can move forward in its battle." If this is done, then indeed is it Good Friday to the working class.

Michael T. Berry.

CONNOLLY IN YONKERS

Big Crowd Gathers on Getty Square to Hear Him.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 17.—James Connolly spoke to a large audience here in Getty square last evening. Long before the hour for opening, you could see crowds of workingmen gathering along the curbstone talking about Socialism and the man from Ireland who was to speak.

The meeting opened at 8 o'clock. A crowd of about 400 were there to listen and paid close attention to the Irish agitator, as he showed conditions in his native country, and the impossibility of any of the schemes of the Home-Rulers, or any other capitalist method, changing conditions there—noting excepting the ownership of the land and machinery by the whole people of the country would do.

Connolly showed them how the Irishmen of a few years ago could go over to England and harvest the crop for the English farmer, and return with the money thus earned to pay the rent in his own country. He then showed the changed condition to-day. The English farmer had now put upon his farm the steam plow and reaper, "so that," said Connolly, "when the Irishmen seek work to-day, instead of finding the English farmer waiting to give him 'a job,' he finds the farmer's dog waiting to give him 'a bite,' in other words, he has become disengaged, and is a tramp.

Connolly pointed out to the workingmen, and the Irishmen especially, that the improved machinery which they made in America, and which the capitalist class were setting up, was a blow at Irish conditions.

W. H. Carroll followed Connolly and spoke for over one hour.

Taking up Connolly's illustration, he showed how this same machine, which Connolly spoke of, reducing the small farm owner in America to the farm tenant, was why the small farmers in New York State were compelled to go out of business, while they looked in amazement at the food products that passed their door on trains from the western prairie, and sold cheaper than the New York farmer's products could be sold. His boys and girls are not emigrating to some other country, but the sweat-shop hell-holes of New York city, away from the fresh air of the country, there to work their lives away for perfect silence. Perhaps they didn't know the guns were loaded!

The comrades here are sure that the meeting was a great success. Literature was sold and several names were taken of those who expressed a desire to get in closer touch with the S. L. P.

W. H. C.

CONNOLLY IN ELIZABETH.

The Apostle of Socialism From the Emerald Isle Well Received.

Special to The Daily People.

Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 21.—The Socialist Labor Party of Elizabeth held a mass meeting on Saturday, Sept. 20, to welcome James Connolly, the apostle of socialism from the Emerald Isle.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Secretary Michael McGarry, who introduced as the chairman of the evening Charles Sperle, of Somerville, N. J. Sperle explained the aims and objects of the S. L. P. After the close of his address a collection was taken, amounting to \$4.62. The chairman then introduced James Connolly, who held the hall large but very intelligent audience in close attention for one and one-quarter hours, and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

After Connolly's masterly address many questions were asked, and much interest was manifested. The speaker answered all questions with remarkable promptness to the satisfaction of all present. After a short address by the chairman, the meeting adjourned. Several books were sold and several subscriptions for "The Workers' Republic" were secured. Many Weekly Peoples and leaflets distributed.

Russia is asserting her "manifest destiny" and powers of "benevolent assimilation." Instead of getting out of Manchuria, she has ordered the English out, and her troops in. Russia evidently believes that commercial needs are greater than treaty obligations. It is territory against treaty, and with the odds in favor of territory.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN

SECTION WESTCHESTER TURNS THE SOCIALIST GATLING GUNS ON THE ENEMY.

A Series of Successful Meetings Held in Various Cities and Towns With Connolly, Carroll and Sweeney as the Principal Speakers—Carroll and the Pure and Simpler.

Special to The Daily People.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Socialist Labor Party in Westchester County has opened the campaign and the Gatling guns of class-conscious Socialism are firing hot shot into the enemies' line of defense.

We had Comrade Connolly here last Tuesday evening. There were about 500 persons present to listen to him. After he was through, Comrade Joseph Sweeney, the chairman of the meeting, introduced the State Organizer, Wm. H. Carroll, who spoke on the condition of the wage slave to-day and the chattel slave of the past, showing in very clear lines the present condition of society and the remedy for the betterment of the condition of the working class, the class that produces all wealth.

On the preceding Wednesday evening, the comrades of Yonkers went to Tarrytown, where Comrade Connolly was slated to speak. Comrade Carroll opened the meeting, speaking for about an hour on the same lines as the speech referred to above. He made some startling statements regarding John D. Rockefeller's grandfather. Rockefeller's villa is located near here. It burned during our meeting and resulted in spoiling it.

Connolly spoke after Carroll, to the hundred or more persons who remained in spite of the exciting fire. Connolly spoke for about an hour on the conditions of the workers in Ireland. Comrades Croley and Shaughnessy, of Pleasantville, also spoke, as did Comrade Sweeney, of Yonkers. Owen Carratt was chairman of the meeting.

On Thursday evening, Connolly went to Peekskill, per previous arrangement.

As another engagement with Wm. H. Carroll, the State Organizer, took me to Mount Vernon where we held an open air meeting, I do not know what success Connolly met with in Peekskill.

On Friday evening, Carroll having challenged a Mr. Huntington to debate with him, returned to Yonkers. Huntington is the whole Prohibition party of Yonkers. He proved a good advertising medium, as about 1,000 people were attracted to the meeting. The debate was for the purpose of deciding which party was in the interest of the working class. Comrade Carroll having issued the challenge spoke first, for twenty minutes. The Prohibitionist took the same time, then each concluded with a twenty minutes rejoinder. The decision was against Huntington, it being the general opinion that he only opened his mouth to put his foot in.

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kin? It could not have been that the S. L. P. was trying to disrupt the "honest class-conscious" S. D. P.?

On Friday evening, Comrades J. J. Kinnally and Wm. H. Carroll will pay their respects to the Kangs at Yonkers. Hunter will speak here on Saturday, and on the same night at White Plains Carroll is killed. The latter will then continue his agitation further up the county.

Peter Jacobson,
Organizer.

Special to The Daily People.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 17.—Sixteen months ago a strike was on among the machinists here. At that time the International Machinists' Association could not support the strikers, only sending one strike payment. Last Monday night, September 15, \$500 arrived here to pay out as strike funds. The local union, after a wrangle, decided to keep the money in their treasury. Poor dupes! they do not seem to understand the situation.

At the last convention of the International, June 1901, the local unions had their dues raised from 50 cents to 75 cents. The Minneapolis union claimed 300 members on strike. Now 25 cents multiplied by 300 means \$75. That amount was paid additional in dues since June 1901. Fourteen months at this rate means \$1005. The fakirs of the International Machinists' hand back half of these increased dues: sort of a capital and labor deal. The local International men, up to the time of the strike, only got their share out of 50 cents dues, now they have got their share and the difference between five hundred and one thousand and five dollars; in other words, the labor fakirs made the local men pay themselves and pay the International fakirs as much also, with five extra dollars, for taking it from them, I suppose. Good, is it not?

Oldham showed the falsity of capitalist economics and proved to the satisfaction of the audience that the various capitalist parties, whether they be Republican, Democratic, Prohibition or Social Democratic, did not stand in any way for the slightest improvement in the conditions of the working class. The manner in which his remarks were received plainly showed to the observer that the work put in by the Socialist Labor Party in this square was not wasted.

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SLAVE-DRIVING FAKIREATON, SHOE WORKERS' LEADER,
AS SUPERINTENDENT.Pays Lowest Bill of Prices in Any
Shop in the West—Men Prefer to
Walk Streets Rather Than Except
It—Unionism That Pays From a
Capitalist Standpoint — Sieverman
Scored.

Special to The Daily People.

St. Louis, Sept. 14.—Great dissatisfaction prevails here in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union over the policy pursued by its officers, Tobin & Co., and on all sides can be heard murmurs deep, if not loud, which go to show that many of the craft are awakening to the reality of the corruption which is such a marked feature in the conduct of the general officers of that organization. The officers of the union see plainly the hand-writing on the wall, and know that their days of high-living with little labor and at the expense of their own craft, are nearly over.

The doctrine of the S. L. P. of giving the enemy rope enough and he will hang himself, or drown in his own corruption, is shown to be full of meaning and truth, by the recent events which have transpired here; one of which is the recent unionizing of a new shoe factory owned by the firm of Hamilton, Brown & Co. To show the shoe workers of St. Louis that this was no sham, and that the unionism of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was—from a capitalist point of view—all right. The firm made Horace U. Eaton (the ex-secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union) the superintendent; giving him complete control and promising that, if he made a success of this factory, they would unionize the other two.

Owing to the discontent prevailing here in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and owing to the fact that the rank and file are getting on to Collis Lovely (the general vice-president) whose power to flim-flam is on the wane, we were blessed with a visit by one, who to us, was a brand new fakir, a Mr. Sieverman of Rochester, N. Y. The object of this gentleman's visit was ostensibly to address the Trades and Labor Union mass meeting on Labor Day; but in reality to try to explain away some of the suspicion and distrust which is so prevalent here with regard to the conduct of the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The fact that this union is nothing but a dues-gathering organization to give a few fakirs fat jobs and traveling expenses as well as big salaries, is taking strong hold of many shoe workers, and hundreds of that craft now see that it is fat jobs these loafers want, and that in order to get them, they care not if the shoe worker was reduced to the level of the Chinese. Hence Mr. Sieverman's visit to square himself and brother fakir, for their jobs are in danger.

The eagerness of this fakir to get before the shoe workers to square himself and the rest of his ilk, is shown by the fact that three hours after arriving in the city he was addressing an open meeting of cutters at Shoe Workers' Hall. The meeting was poorly attended, and those present heard only the same sing-song old rot about getting the stamp in the shops, never mind the wages when we get all the shoe workers organized, then we will talk about raising the wages. "Yes," they will tell you, "they are organized for the purpose of getting something now."

Here is a synopsis of Sieverman's "speech." The rot will cause the readers of The Daily People a good laugh: "Brothers," he said, "I didn't take time to get washed, so anxious have I been to be with you. But I am not going to make a long speech, as I must husband my resources for to-morrow." (He being the orator of the day at the big Labor Day circus.) "So I will content myself with giving you a short history of the union." (But his speech was anything but a history of the union.)

"The condition of the shoe workers in St. Louis to-day," he said, "was about the same as the condition of the shoe workers in Rochester twenty years ago. It is, of course, and worse, but Sieverman and his clique are doing nothing to alter it. Then he tried to excuse himself for the labor union smashing policy which has been pursued by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union with such relentlessness, on the independent unions which refuse to support the fakirs. He said the independent unions were bound to fail. They were told that we were crazy; but since the shop commenced work and the bill of wages became known, they laugh no more. They are beginning to see that what the S. L. P. members told them last spring was the truth, and many of them are now ready to admit that it was a defeat and not a victory, for the bill of wages as proposed to be paid by Eaton is the lowest scale of prices ever known in the West!

So bad are the wages that many shoe workers, always known to be industrious, prefer to walk the streets rather than take a job in the new union factory, with its scab prices; so half pressed has Eaton been to get help, that recently he had to send to Marlboro, Mass., for a notorious scab by the name of Owen Foley; this scab and bosom friend of Eaton had hanging over his head a \$100 fine for scabbing in Massachusetts. Eaton got the fine reduced to \$25, and thus they whitewashed Foley with union whitewash, simply because Eaton needed him as a pacer to speed up the other workers to grind their flesh and blood into profits for the Hamilton-Brown firm; also to show to the world that union labor power is cheaper than scab labor power, especially white-washed scab labor power, which Eaton loves to handle so much.

Thus the boot and shoe workers out here in the West, although composed of workingmen, is now a bosses' organization, an institution controlled by an oligarchy of fakirs, with only two objects in view; one of which is

to furnish cheap, reliable help to shoe manufacturers, the other of which is to furnish jobs, with good salaries, to men who are willing to go about preaching the doctrine of unionism at any wages, so the boss will force his help to join the union and pay their dues.

The bosses are catching on. They see that by forcing their slaves to join the union they are immunized from all strikes or any other chance the poor wage slave has of getting an increase in his wages. The fakirs by keeping the treasures of the locals beggared, protect the bosses from any trouble from that direction, and so complete a mill-stone around the neck of the workers in the union, that should one want to raise his wages he would not only have the bosses to fight, but the union also, that is, he would have to fight the fakirs who control the treasury. Well might they carve over the door of the shoe workers' meeting hall, the quotation from Dante's Inferno, "Abandon all hope, ye who enter." This is not organized scabbing, it is?

One thing that ought to open the eyes of the shoe workers here, is the change of attitude shown by the bosses here since the union has been run in their interest. This is particularly shown by the action of the Hamilton & Brown firm last Labor Day. Stretched across the street from their wholesale house (the same street on which the unions formed in line for the parade) was a canvass banner bearing the inscription, "We are with you to-day." Why not? Had they not given the boycott without giving any concessions? Have they not got Eaton pulling the wool over the eyes of the people, by putting a union stamp on their shoes, as a guarantee that fair wages have been paid to the workers, while, in the name of unionism, wages, in this factory, have been nearly cut in two. Don't call it organized scabbing?

Press Committee.
Section St. Louis, S. L. P.
AFTER M'GILL'S PARTY.
Louisville Socialists Challenge His Nominees—General Activity Reported.
Special to The Daily People.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15.—Labor Day has come and gone, and instead of the 15,000 due dupes which our friend McGill saw in his mind's eye parading the streets of Louisville, only 2700 by actual count were willing to act as advertising mediums for Leewenhart's clothing store and Rhodes and Burford's Furniture Company, and numerous other "business houses" friendly (?) to organized scabbing.

The fakirs, as usual, rode in carriages, while the dupes had to "walk it," an ever recurring performance that shows the sense of the fakirs and the ignorance of the dupes.

The picnic at Phoenix Hill was characterized by the usual exhibition of rowdism and drunken quarrels; this time instead of fistcuff arguments in favor of gold or free silver, the all-absorbing fight was about which labor fakir would best hookeye the rank and file, viz., the Republican, Democratic or "United Labor" fakir.

The speakers of the evening were Jos. Bradburn, who was photographed in my last letter, and (now get ready to laugh), Jos. Parker, the only and original remnant of Kentucky Populism. Poor Joe! After trying his luck for years in vain at the Democratic and Republican bargain counters, without getting a decent offer, he has now taken up the cause of the "fakirated union label," and swears by all the shades of departed populism that henceforth every corn stalk grown in the grand old commonwealth shall bear a "union label."

The Socialist Labor Party right here calls upon fakirs McGill and Peete to at once organize the farmers, even if they have to accept potatoes and cabbage in payment for dues, as we consider this more respectable than publishing so-called "labor" journals, for the purpose of sandbagging the breweries, banks, trust companies and other "labor" institutions for advertisements in a sheet that don't circulate at all, except by free distribution. Joe Parker has now announced that the Allied party (which is another name for Joe), has endorsed the nominations of the United Labor party, which is a wise move on Joe's part, as thereby nobody can count the votes he controls, and besides it gives Jim McGill a news item in his paper which he can print in big type to make his dupes believe he has made a wonderful accession to his new party. Fakir Cronk, in order to be in the swim, also published a Labor Day edition of his New Era (circulation same as McGill's), and on the front page had a large cartoon showing the "crowning act of our civilization," namely, Columbia placing a crown marked Labor Day on the head of a laborer. Now even every due dupe knows that a "club" would have been more appropriate, as well as more truthful, but they all look alike to Cronk, and the rank and file must be tickled occasionally.

The Socialist Labor Party continues its vigorous campaign, flaying the fakirs unmercifully. Our campaign committee has decided to issue a challenge to the United Labor party congressional nominee, Bradburn, to meet in public debate our nominee for the same office, Jas. Arnold, thereby making the fakirs either shamed to their weakness to the front to get a good lashing, or else make them ignore or refuse to debate, thereby proving to every honest man that they are cowards and plead guilty to our charges.

We hold meetings twice a week, one every Saturday night at the courthouse steps, and one every Wednesday night in various parts of the city. October 21 and 22 we will have our Irish comrade, Jas. Connolly, with us, and we will see to it that he gets a rousing reception.

With this he closed. His illustration of how he handled the New York firm gave the writer an opportunity to ask a question. Getting the floor the following question was put to Mr. Sieverman: "Your illustration about the New York firm was all right, why should it not work here? We have here in this city factories using the union stamp, paying one-third less wages than their competitors. Why do you not go down to Eaton and make him pay as much wages as any other scab factory in this district? If you do not do this, do not call your Boot and Shoe Workers' Union a

union, for it is nothing but organized scaberry."

When Sieverman took the floor, he was so mad that he almost foamed out of the mouth. He, in answer to the writer's question said in substance the following: "The brother on my right is a scab. De Leon is a scab. De Leon organized the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to smash the unions, because the unions were making such good times for the working class. (Laughter.) The Socialist Labor Party wanted the working class reduced to starvation so they would become class conscious. That is why they oppose the trades unions." (Laughter again.)

But the question why Eaton and the Desmoyer factory should not pay as much wages as any other scab factory he never attempted to answer. Both the above mentioned factories are using the union stamp, and both the above factories pay the lowest wages in the West.

So much for the unionism of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Sieverman's speech showed him to possess the qualities of the typical fakir—"ignorance and stupidity." One may touch a fakir's religion, you may be an A. P. A. and he a Catholic, and he will give you the hand of friendship with a smile. But touch the corruption in his union and he will forever stand ready to shower torrents of abuse upon you. He sees only one enemy, the man who touches his bread and butter. Hence the question remains unanswered to-day: "Why shouldn't Eaton pay as much wages as any other scab factory?"

Press Committee.
Section St. Louis, S. L. P.**AFTER M'GILL'S PARTY.**Louisville Socialists Challenge His Nominees—General Activity Reported.
Special to The Daily People.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15.—Labor Day has come and gone, and instead of the 15,000 due dupes which our friend McGill saw in his mind's eye parading the streets of Louisville, only 2700 by actual count were willing to act as advertising mediums for Leewenhart's clothing store and Rhodes and Burford's Furniture Company, and numerous other "business houses" friendly (?) to organized scabbing.

This young woman was parading Main street at the time, the object of thousands of passers-by, who stared at her and made all sorts of comments about her queer garb.

As she passed me by, two members of her sex, without doubt members of the working class, consoled themselves with these "philosophical" remarks; said one to the other: "Isn't that horrid?" The other one remarked: "It is all right, she gets wages for that." All of which goes to show what the capitalist system is doing for the working class, even the "gentle" sex is not spared, but is used as a horse or an elephant on which to spread display "ads" for capitalist wares; and the members of that class are so debased by capitalist environment that the fact that the wearer of such "ads" gets wages makes such monstrous wrongs a thing to be sought for.

The fakirs, as usual, rode in carriages, while the dupes had to "walk it," an ever recurring performance that shows the sense of the fakirs and the ignorance of the dupes.

The picnic at Phoenix Hill was characterized by the usual exhibition of rowdism and drunken quarrels; this time instead of fistcuff arguments in favor of gold or free silver, the all-absorbing fight was about which labor fakir would best hookeye the rank and file, viz., the Republican, Democratic or "United Labor" fakir.

The speakers of the evening were Jos. Bradburn, who was photographed in my last letter, and (now get ready to laugh), Jos. Parker, the only and original remnant of Kentucky Populism.

Poor Joe! After trying his luck for years in vain at the Democratic and Republican bargain counters, without getting a decent offer, he has now taken up the cause of the "fakirated union label," and swears by all the shades of departed populism that henceforth every corn stalk grown in the grand old commonwealth shall bear a "union label."

The Socialist Labor Party right here calls upon fakirs McGill and Peete to at once organize the farmers, even if they have to accept potatoes and cabbage in payment for dues, as we consider this more respectable than publishing so-called "labor" journals, for the purpose of sandbagging the breweries, banks, trust companies and other "labor" institutions for advertisements in a sheet that don't circulate at all, except by free distribution. Joe Parker has now announced that the Allied party (which is another name for Joe), has endorsed the nominations of the United Labor party, which is a wise move on Joe's part, as thereby nobody can count the votes he controls, and besides it gives Jim McGill a news item in his paper which he can print in big type to make his dupes believe he has made a wonderful accession to his new party.

By this time he made it very clear to S. L. P. militants that the "Social Crusade" was not the Class Struggle, which words he merely pronounced just before he closed. He would never have used them if it had not been for the S. L. P. buttons in the hall. We have proof of that in his egotism, which shows itself in the above hand bill and in his abundant use of the pronoun "I." Finally he got through with the "Cause" and gave us the "Remedy" which seemed long and difficult to him (those arm and hammer buttons again), but finally he got it out. It was that "Labor" would have to make the change at the ballot box, because there were not lawyers and doctors and professors, etc., etc., enough to do it. And somewhere along there he got in the words "Class Struggle," in which he instinctively knows there is no place for his style of propaganda.

In our opinion, the working class will do nothing for themselves as long as they depend on college graduates to vote on "The A. B. C. of Socialism" in exchange for a good living, instead of going at the grammar of it at once by becoming active members and supporters of the fighting, class-conscious S. L. P. as a matter of self-interest to themselves and their class. It is the business of the working class to say what form of government shall succeed the rule of the capitalist class. All other classes must come to them; the middle class has nothing that the working class needs.

Workingmen, you must carry on this fight without any assistance from any class except your own. Let whoever comes to you act with and for you without any question as to your right to dictate his political course. Only by that means will you be able to build up a movement that will finally establish your right as men on the earth. Such a movement is already established and well grounded in its work in the Fighting Socialist Labor Party, and the S. T. and L. A., its economic wing. Join them, protect them, fight for them, protect them from the intrusion of grafters and confusionists and keep them in the vanguard of the working class. March to self-emancipation from wage slavery!

W. McC.

The man ought to be a member of the matriarchs. He is stuck on "short cuts," which he is evidently getting from the lash of capitalism, judging him by the wrathfulness of his language. These are a few of the evidences of what capitalism is doing in the line of degrading our class, and thereby rendering it senseless.

But while this is true, this other is true also, the meetings this year held all over the State augur well for the success of the S. L. P. Everywhere I go the meetings are about twice the size of last year or the year before, and the attention with which the workers listen speaks well for our class. They are taking an interest such as was never taken by them before, and if we do our duty the early days of the twentieth century will witness the complete rout of the capitalist class. Then will come a day when the members of our class will no longer be used as walking billboards; when pork eating trust smashers can only be found, if at all, in the freak annex of the museum of antiquities, placed there that the workers may see to what extent the reasoning faculties of our class were numbed by the robber system of capitalism.

The Socialist Labor Party continues its vigorous campaign, flaying the fakirs unmercifully. Our campaign committee has decided to issue a challenge to the United Labor party congressional nominee, Jas. Arnold, thereby making the fakirs either shamed to their weakness to the front to get a good lashing, or else make them ignore or refuse to debate, thereby proving to every honest man that they are cowards and plead guilty to our charges.

We hold meetings twice a week, one every Saturday night at the courthouse steps, and one every Wednesday night in various parts of the city. October 21 and 22 we will have our Irish comrade, Jas. Connolly, with us, and we will see to it that he gets a rousing reception.

Observer.

A London minister, who declared he was the Messiah, was asked to show the nailprints on his hands and, failing to do so, was chased by a mob and only saved from death by the police. Now, what a good thing it would be if every time a movement claiming to be the Messiah of the working class came along, it would be called upon to prove the validity of its assertion, and failing to do so, would be chased by mobs of angry workingmen. No police could protect the perpetrators of such movements from working-class wrath.

Michael T. Berry.
Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 14.FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been the favorite Remedy for the
Soothing of Children's Whining and
Crying, and Colic, and is the Remedy
of choice for Diarrhea. Sold by Druggists in every part
of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
and TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Coughs—Colds—Coughs & Colds.**SOME OBSERVATIONS**

Of an Agitator—Berry on Degrading and Benumbing Capitalism.

That capitalists regard the working class as beasts of burden that are the escript property of the capitalist class, to be used for such purposes as the capitalist may direct—however degrading that purpose may be—has again and again been pointed out by the speakers and press of the Socialist Labor Party.

Special to The Daily People.
Fairhaven, Wash., Sept. 15.—On the 25th of last May, Comrade Chas. E. Regal and myself were arrested for "Speaking on Sunday night," so Captain Parberry said. For "blocking traffic," so City-Attorney White said. For "talking revolutionary Socialism," we said. The controversy that ensued proved that we were right.

Comrade Regal had a set-to with the whole City Hall gang, when he went to find out by what law or authority they made the arrests, they were not able to show him any. The police judge took the ground that Socialists should be suppressed on general principles. The chief of police said: "You fellows have a nice smooth way of talking to the workingmen and getting them dissatisfied. I will arrest you the first time you attempt to speak again." "Very well," said Regal, "we will not trouble you until we are ready to fight you to a finish. We mean, by a finish, when you are whipped."

Last Saturday night we were ready. We held our meeting at Dock and Holly streets, where we shall hold them every Saturday night in the future, when it is possible. There was no police interference, and the meeting was a full assurance of future success.

The Debs-Kangaroo breed of Socialists (?) had a special attraction here last night (Sunday, September 14) in the form of Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, "Founder of the Social Crusade."

The craven method of this outfit that claims to be a political organization known as the "Socialist party" is shown by the enclosed hand bill, which does not mention them in said hand bill. Mr. Wilson is an athletic collegian of very good address and oratorical power; a Methodist preacher who has read "Tom Price's" "Age of Reason."

As she passed me by, two members of her sex, without doubt members of the working class, consoled themselves with these "philosophical" remarks; said one to the other: "Isn't that horrid?" The other one remarked: "It is all right, she gets wages for that." All of which goes to show what the capitalist system is doing for the working class, even the "gentle" sex is not spared, but is used as a horse or an elephant on which to spread display "ads" for capitalist wares; and the members of that class are so debased by capitalist environment that the fact that the wearer of such "ads" gets wages makes such monstrous wrongs a thing to be sought for.

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Capitalism not only degrades the workers, but it destroys their reasoning powers as well, as the following anecdote will show. The other day, while riding on a trolley car a traveling salesman who was seated beside me inquired, "What is your business?" I replied, "My business is the awakening of the working class to a consciousness of its mission, the overthrow of the capitalist system and the robbery class which upholds it by organizing the wage workers in the shop and at the ballot box in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party." To this he replied, "You won't be out of a job this winter."

Then started a long conversation on the trusts. My fellow traveler hated them, he damned the trust uphill and down dale. The Beef Trust came in for the largest share of his wrath, which he belched

BERRY IN NORTH ADAMS

LOCAL PAPER GIVES FULL ACCOUNT OF MEETING.

A Good Sized Audience Hears S. L. P. Gubernatorial Candidate of Massachusetts—Great Interest Shown in What the Speaker Had to Say.

North Adams, Mass., Sept. 20.—The Herald of this city prints the following account of Berry's meeting held here Thursday night. The audience was a good one:

Michael T. Berry, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor of the State, and a well known shoe operative of Haverhill, delivered an excellent address on the beliefs of the party at the Columbia theatre last evening, and at its close answered a number of questions touching upon the tenets of the Socialist Labor organization. He is a good talker, rapid in delivery, and unusually well posted on matters pertaining to Socialism, and his hearers were greatly entertained, even though several in the audience might not have the same view in the matter.

The meeting was called to order by Lyman Brown, a well known local shoemaker, and in a few brief words he introduced Mr. Berry, stating who he was, and what his aspirations were.

Mr. Berry took the platform, and after stating that he was at the head of the ticket representing true Socialist Labor Party doctrines, he went further and informed the men present that he was not in any way attempting to beg their vote, or to flatter them into voting for him. His idea was to endeavor to instill into their minds ideas which would insure his securing their vote simply because he was the representative of the party, and for no other reason. Personalities had nothing to do with the vote which the Socialist Labor Party candidate secured, for such a feature had no place in their fight for the betterment of mankind as a whole. The chief aim of the true Socialist is to educate the working men, that they will organize at the ballot box as they have in the shops to overthrow the present wage system, thus bringing to every worker that which he produces.

Mr. Berry talked at some length on the class struggle which is daily growing more bitter in this country, and this in face of the fact that the working people could take the reins of government in their own hands if they so desired, and could bring to themselves some of the comforts which they supply for the capitalist classes. The man who works gets a return as wages only a small proportion of that which he produces, while the moneyed classes get as profits the greater share. This is an unjust system, and Mr. Berry showed how it worked when the workers through organization demand and receive a larger share of the profits accruing. The opposite was also shown where the capitalists in an endeavor to increase their profits cut down the wages of their employees, and at the same time through organization among themselves are able to force up the prices of articles which are every day necessities. How this was successfully accomplished was shown in the coal and beef trust, where the people are forced to pay enormous prices simply to enrich men who are at the head of the concern. Such conditions as prevail at the present time are shameful, and as time passes on the capitalists in their greed are intensifying the misery of the working men and women on every hand.

One way in which this tremendous power of the monied classes can be broken up and destroyed is through the Socialist Labor party, and Mr. Berry urged all for their own benefit to vote the ticket of the party, not for his own help or to place him in office, but to bring about a change which would be beneficial to the great mass of people.

Mr. Berry went on to say that the paramount issues of the capitalists are used to decoy the working people to vote in their favor, in order that they may continue to rule them of even the little which they are getting at the present time. False and misleading statements, he said, are sent broadcast and copied by a press which is bound up to the money interests, and in this way the working people were kept ignorant of the true condition of affairs applying to their own state. The speaker paid considerable attention to labor leaders, including Gompers, Sargent, O'Connell, Duncan, Clark, Furseth and Tobin, and claimed these men were playing into the hands of the capitalists through the trades union movement.

The Socialist party, which is a distinct organization, and has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party, was severely criticized for the manner in which it became the tool of the money classes. The organization is set up by the capitalists as the party which is doing much for the working classes, when in truth, he said, it is no such a thing. The men of money understand that they can use the organization which will accept Democratic or Republican endorsements, when they know positively that they can not use the Socialist Labor Party in any way. They fear the latter, but not the former. Through the Socialist party they endeavor to run the revolutionary instincts of the workers into the ground, and the fact is becoming more apparent as time goes on. The Socialists approve of armory appropriations, which go solely to benefit the capitalist classes, pronounce the conduct of Gompers and Tobin as a noble waging of the class struggle generally, and are used to lead the working class to its undoing, while the true Socialist Labor man is ever ready to make any sacrifice, no matter how great, which will in any way advance the interests of the people of which he is a part. The difference between the two organizations is too apparent to need any further demonstration, said Mr. Berry, and in closing his address he advised the voters to consider the matter carefully from every standpoint, and then if they believed in the sincerity of the Socialist Labor Party to unite with it and cast their vote for the candidates chosen in convention.

About half an hour was spent in an

open discussion of matters pertaining to the workers in which Mr. Berry took an active part, answering many questions, and explaining matters which were not fully understood. He has made a special study of the question from all points of view.

During his stay here Mr. Berry was entertained by a number of Socialist Labor Party men. In talking over the situation last night Mr. Berry stated that he was well pleased with the outlook. He has twice before been a candidate of his party for the highest office in the gift of the people, and while he knows for a certainty that he can not be elected he is willing to give his services to promote the welfare of the people and the growth of the party. Last year his vote was larger than the year before, and this year the attendance at the meetings thus far held is unusually encouraging.

ONONDAGO COUNTY

Socialists Meet and Make Nominations — To Aid Daily People.

Special to The Daily People.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Section Onondaga County held its Judicial, Congressional, Senatorial and Assembly District Conventions at the headquarters in the Myers Block last night. The ticket nominated was as follows:

Judge of the Supreme Court, 5th Judicial District—Jacob Mires, of Watertown, N. Y.

Congressman, Twenty-seventh Congressional District—James Trainor, Syracuse.

Senator, 36th Senatorial District—Archibald A. Grant.

County Treasurer—William T. McArde.

Superintendent of the Poor—James McAllister.

Town Commissioners—George W. Kleinhaus and John Kinney.

Assemblymen—First District, Irving Kenyon; Second District, Fred H. Joss; Third District, Ernest N. Montague; Fourth District, Walter Schweizer.

School Commissioners—John Major, Ambrose Schaefer, and Jeremiah Crowley.

The delegates of the different conventions were very enthusiastic and expressed loyal support to the N. E. C. and the Party's national officers, and will do their best to make a good showing at the polls this fall. The Section has made arrangements to raise some money to help remove the debt on The Daily People, so the Section will be heard from before 60 days, as there is about \$25, voluntarily subscribed, all ready with more to be heard from.

J. T.
Syracuse, N. Y.

THE WORK IN HOBOKEN.

Two successful S. L. P. meetings were held in Hoboken last week, one at Third and Washington streets, the other at 1st and Garden streets. A crowd of about 500 attended the meetings. Eighteen pamphlets were sold and literature distributed. Interruptions were quelled by the crowd and the showing up of foolish questions was applauded. The speakers were Jager, Culen and Walsh, of New York, and Harry Oakes of Jersey City. The Kangaroo actor of Hudson county, Annanias Craft, interrupted one meeting but was quickly disposed of. His crooked political career and that of his party were clearly shown up. He challenged the S. L. P. men to debate for the coming Friday, knowing full well that a debate will not be tolerated on the public thoroughfare. The challenge, however, will be taken up by Section Hoboken and the Kangaroo crowd will be made to toe the mark.

The President, in his Cincinnati speech, demanded the supervision of trusts by the nation. It would be well for the President to tell how this can be done. With the nation in the hands of the capitalist owners of the trust, such supervision will not be detrimental, but beneficial to them. Besides trusts have shown themselves to be more powerful than government. De Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, has proclaimed them greater than commercial treaties, which they make or break as their interests dictate. And why should they not? Being the basic institutions of society—being the institutions, to which according to President Roosevelt, this country owes its present commercial greatness—it would be absurd to think of them being dominated by institutions dependent on them. One may as well expect the tail to wag the dog or the cart to pull the horse. The nations in order to supervise the trusts must own them. So long as the nation does not own the trusts, it must expect to be supervised by them. Either the nation owns the trusts, according to the principles of class-conscious Socialism, or else it be owned by them, according to the principles of class-conscious capitalism. There is no middle ground; no other way.

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.
S. T. & L. P. CIGARS.

Box Trade a Specialty.

Our Jewel, a good cigar... Box of 50, \$1.25
Old Judge, equal to any 6c cigar..... 1.45
Arm and Hammer, a good combination..... 1.75
Invincibles, in the cheapest price, \$2; our price... 1.75
Nature Beauties, in your locality, \$2.50; we charge
Medallion, equal to any 10c cigar..... 2.00
Shipped on receipt of price to any address.

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.
For Complete Price List, Address,

ECKSTEIN BROS.

14 New Roads Street, New York.

Canadian Capitalist Prosperity

BY D. ROSS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

[Note.—This is the second of a series of monthly articles on "Capitalism and Socialism in Canada," which Comrade Ross has undertaken to write for The Daily People and the Weekly People.—Editor Daily People and Weekly People.]

The outline given in our first article, showing the progress of capitalism in Canada, will be still fresh in the minds of readers of The People; but as capitalist progress and development are rapid in these days, it is necessary to recast or supplement our statements frequently, so as to be abreast of the times and understand the matters with which we are dealing. For instance, the statements regarding coal mining, at our last writing, only showed an annual increase of 20 per cent in the annual output; but now comes the statement of Mr. James Ross, managing director of the Dominion Coal Company, that this year will exceed last by 100 per cent. Ross also, incidentally, mentions that, for the months of March, April, May and June alone, the company will net in cash an increased income of \$300,000.

This shows capitalist prosperity in glowing colors, and is rather consoling to the toiling mine slaves of Nova Scotia who were unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain even a little share of this prosperity. When we couple with this statement the further information tendered by Mr. Ross, of how the Dominion Iron and Steel Company have received from the Consolidated Gas Company of New York city an order for 25,000 tons of coke, it must be very encouraging to the striking miners of the United States. How significant in the face of facts like these are the words of the Socialist manifesto, "Workers of all countries, unite."

Just here it is pertinent to give a little information regarding the attitude of the miners in British Columbia toward the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which is to be held at Berlin, Ontario, commencing September 15. In consequence of their disgust at the crookedness of this body, and the conduct of its president, Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. (whose history we shall give a short account of later on), they purpose sending no representative to the congress, and as the said Ralph Smith would sustain thereby serious loss of prestige, both in British Columbia and at Ottawa, he has hastened to the land of the setting sun with much speed to wave his Caduceus over those recalcitrant friends, and hopes to be back with a satisfactory smile on his now perturbed visage and be ready for business by the 15th inst.

All this is of importance to the Socialist Labor Party, as it, in some measure, shows that its labors on the Pacific Coast have not been in vain, and from all indications the good work which is already showing such fruits is only just beginning to enter the field which it is bound to conquer.

Another matter of recent importance in mining is the statement of Mr. Thomas W. Gibson, director of mines in the Provincial Crown Lands Department of Ontario, in which it is reported that, in metallic output, there has been this year an increase of 181 per cent. over that of 1898. But in the matter of iron ore production in the province there has been an increase of 300 per cent. this year over last, which shows that this bountiful industry even has been swifter with government awards, which we find evidenced in the fact that, up to a certain amount, there is \$1 per ton bounty, but the business has been so prosperous and profitable that awards were scarcely considered, and as the amount thus given by the government was reduced pro rata, according to production, it only amounted to less than half the maximum bounty of \$1 per ton. Yet, in this same report, what do we find on the side of the workers? That in the midst of all this capitalist prosperity, which actually finds it profitable to throw aside as worthless bounty to capitalists, 50 cents per ton, they can only afford to pay the workers less than \$1.58 per day. As a specimen of the brazen effrontery of Canadian capitalism, we take the privilege of quoting from the Canadian Manufacturer, a capitalist bi-monthly, which says, speaking of the iron and steel industry: "The rapid growth of this important staple industry, on which the manufacturing prosperity of the province is so largely dependent, is a cause for congratulation to all concerned in our industrial and commercial development." Evidently those who are most necessary to this prosperity—the wage slaves—have great cause for congratulation, and doubtless, will pray for industrial and commercial development along the lines which award them \$1.58 per day, or less, for the privilege of sweating and toiling out their weary lives in the service of such benevolent masters.

Let us now turn our attention to the condition of governmental and labor affairs in this province of Ontario, in which all this prosperity is found, and as it is considered the most important of all the provinces in the Dominion, from an industrial standpoint, it will help to illustrate conditions of a like nature in other parts of this wide Confederation. Being the principal province, we find both the forces of capital and labor also exhibited in a clearer light and their schemes more readily understood than in the other provinces.

As already stated, there is to be held, commencing on Monday, September 15 at Berlin, Ont., the eighteenth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, an aggregation in almost all respects similar to that of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor in the United States. In due time, on a future occasion we shall deal with the proceedings of this illustrious body, in the usual way, by applying the searchlight of the Socialist Labor Party upon their doings. At present, we shall merely recall a few incidents in the past history of this congress, and its members.

Now let us turn our attention for a short time to Smith's friend and fellow-worker in the good cause of labor, the Hon. G. W. Ross, leader of the reform government of Ontario. During this same campaign in May, in a report in the official mouthpiece of the government, "The Globe," Mr. Ross states as

follows: "Happily in Ontario we have been free from those severe contests between capital and labor which have characterized other countries." Here we must exercise all our Christian forbearance, or we might transgress the law regulating parliamentary language. What about the London street railway strike of 1898, when for weeks the city had been at the mercy of a mob of strike sympathizers, and the struggle was only terminated as strikes which become so acute are terminated—under the overwhelming power of the military, the ever ready and always effectual bulk-work behind which capitalism shelters, and with whose support capitalist brutality and selfish greed flourish? And, further, the returns of this same election were scarcely published before a similar condition of affairs existed in his own city of Toronto, where the military were summoned in hot haste, to come from their annual drilling camp at Niagara, to teach the refractory striking wage-slaves on the Toronto street railway who was boss, and in short order the pure and simple union, non-political, fakirized toilers learned to their sorrow and defeat that capitalists "have the guns and have the men, and have the money, too," and in subdued reflectiveness are to-day pursuing their daily vocations, and wondering how those Socialist Labor Party fellows knew the end from the beginning, and stated so many things that have come to pass. Also they found out that the alien labor law is no protection to them to prevent Pinkerton detectives from Chicago or any other place, being employed on the Toronto Street Railway when the company needs them to hunt down "diggers" (pilfers of cash from boxes), or any other necessary service. But enough.

Now let us trace the attitude of this Ralph Smith and the labor congress in relation to the men who should see that justice and right are accorded the workers. Already he stated that he had lost confidence in the word and promises of the government at Ottawa. But nevertheless we see, in this same report of 1898, that the executive committee waited upon this same government in which they say they have no confidence, and urging first of all that it protect them from the evils of Chinese and Japanese immigration, which was the Ninth plank of the platform of that

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All this is of importance to the Socialist Labor Party, as it, in some measure, shows that its labors on the Pacific Coast have not been in vain, and from all indications the good work which is already showing such fruits is only just beginning to enter the field which it is bound to conquer.

Another matter of recent importance in mining is the statement of Mr. Thomas W. Gibson, director of mines in the Provincial Crown Lands Department of Ontario, in which it is reported that, in metallic output, there has been this year an increase of 181 per cent. over that of 1898. But in the matter of iron ore production in the province there has been an increase of 300 per cent. this year over last, which shows that this bountiful industry even has been swifter with government awards, which we find evidenced in the fact that, up to a certain amount, there is \$1 per ton bounty, but the business has been so prosperous and profitable that awards were scarcely considered, and as the amount thus given by the government was reduced pro rata, according to production, it only amounted to less than half the maximum bounty of \$1 per ton. Yet, in this same report, what do we find on the side of the workers? That in the midst of all this capitalist prosperity, which actually-

finds it profitable to throw aside as worthless bounty to capitalists, 50 cents per ton, they can only afford to pay the workers less than \$1.58 per day. As a specimen of the brazen effrontery of Canadian capitalism, we take the privilege of quoting from the Canadian Manufacturer, a capitalist bi-monthly, which says, speaking of the iron and steel industry: "The rapid growth of this important staple industry, on which the manufacturing prosperity of the province is so largely dependent, is a cause for congratulation to all concerned in our industrial and commercial development." Evidently those who are most necessary to this prosperity—the wage slaves—have great cause for congratulation, and doubtless, will pray for industrial and commercial development along the lines which award them \$1.58 per day, or less, for the privilege of sweating and toiling out their weary lives in the service of such benevolent masters.

This motion, it is reported, was carried by a large majority after a very long and animated discussion. Now let us follow this matter and those concerned a little further and renew our friendly relations with Mr. Ralph Smith at Brockville, Ont., about May 3, 1902, where he is delivering an address to the labor unions upon the eve of the recent Ontario elections. To quote the report of his utterances on that occasion it is as follows: "He (Ralph Smith) made a very important statement concerning labor legislation, coming from the head of the Canadian Defense Fund. Further developments are expected in this case shortly, as the Hamilton comrades are not composed of that class that upon a small bit of friendly advice will 'go away back and sit down' in order to gratify the capitalist authorities.

In closing this present article we shall give an account of the progress of the movement in Ontario as recorded by the increase of the class-conscious parliamentary vote, which is as follows: Vote of S. L. P. provincial campaign, March, 1898—128. Vote of S. L. P. provincial campaign, November, 1900—236. Vote of S. L. P. provincial by-election, July, 1901—524.

Vote of S. L. P. provincial campaign, May, 1902—957.

This vote shows a steady and healthy growth in comparison to the fluctuating condition of other spurious Socialist and labor parties, which grow up like Jonah's gourd, in a night, and fade just as quickly, when the noonday sun of gravity beats upon them.

The Morgan ship trust has purchased the Autwerp-Montreal line of five steamers. Thus the Morgan octopus has added another to its already large number of tentacles. The octopus has much to fear from Canadian competition and must tighten its hold there.

WORKING CLASS AWAKENING

Goes Merrily on in Massachusetts—Berry's Good Work at Worcester.

Special to The Daily People.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 15.—The awakening of the working class goes merrily on. Yesterday, Michael T. Berry of Haverhill, spoke to an audience of 500 people on Worcester Common, on "The Political Situation, its Meaning to the Working Class." Walter J. Horan presided; the meeting was highly successful; some \$3 worth of literature was disposed of. Many questions were asked, and answered to the entire satisfaction of the audience which stayed to the end. A temperance orator and a pulpiteer attempted to hold meetings near by, but they had to bow to the inevitable, and "go away back and sit down."

Shortly after Berry started to speak. While he was roasting the labor fakirs, and explaining what these gentry were doing, which he did by showing the meaning of Roosevelt becoming a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, McKinley becoming a member of the Stonelayers' Union, Steubenberg joining the Typographical

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky.
—Longfellow.

THE "STRENUOUS LIFE" LEAPED FORTH.

The upper crust of Italian society in Rome has just suffered a great shock. It is thoroughly scandalized. Nothing less horrid has happened than the sight of one of its own choice limbs, the Princess di San Faustino, picked out and dragged before the courts by the plebeian hands of her serving maid upon a charge of "beating."

Whatever the vices of so-called aristocracy, vulgarity, such as is implied by a lady's indulgence in violence, is not among them. Much of the traits or accompaniments of so-called aristocracy, is the just aspiration of the Labor Movement in behalf of the Working Class. One of these desirable traits is self-restraint, that poise that comes from a life freed from the arduous animal struggle for existence. Civilization having reached the point that ample wealth is producible for all, the Labor Movement aims to raise the whole of humanity to that point now enjoyed by so-called aristocracy only, which consists in the "gentlemanly" or "lady-like" conduct, possible only upon a ground-work of easy circumstances. The "strenuous life" is hostile to such conduct. No wonder that a manifestation of "strenuous life" amid their midst has shocked Roman society. Is that society degenerating from its one admirable feature? No; therein lies the lesson and the humor of the occurrence.

The nursery tale tells of the cat that, having been converted by a witch into a Princess, was dazzling with her charms the noble ladies and gentlemen among whom she appeared at a ball. Unexpectedly the spell was broken. A mouse happened to cross the floor. The cat instinct immediately asserted itself; the witch's spell was broken; the Princess, suddenly reconverted into a cat, sprang across the floor at the mouse. This is substantially what has happened in Rome.

"Princess di San Faustino" is but the witch's trappings with which an American female bourgeois, named Jane Campbell, was artificially transformed into a lady. The witch in this case is the capitalist system of production, which, set in operation by her immediate ancestry, enabled her to purchase and deck herself with the external finery of "wife of the Prince Carlo Bourbon del Monte Santa Maria di San Faustino," direct descendant of Henry IV. of France. The "strenuous life" of vulgar acquisitiveness practised upon the working class of America so as to enable Jane Campbell to become an heiress could not at a matter of course be wiped out by the mere title of "Princess di San Faustino"—no more than the hereditary cat-trait could be wiped out of the cat in the story by the external shows of human refinement. As in the instance of the cat in the story, true characteristics asserted themselves despite filigree. The cat-princess fell back into the true cat at the sight of a mouse; the bourgeois-princess relapsed into the vulgarity of her "strenuous life" extraction at sight of her maid—a representative of the class her breed had hunted.

CORRECT!

The popular superstition is that, where the suffrage is general, the government is inevitably public. The suffrage is considered the test of the ownership of government. Where only property can vote, none but the laziest in head imagine that the government is a public affair; where, however, popular suffrage prevails, as it does here, then, none but the best guarded are blinded. The fact remains concealed that the employer votes his employees; the fact, according to, that government remains private property is not so distinct. Off and on, in unguarded moments the capitalist class allows the truth to leak out, and

thus to aid the Socialist in emphasizing the fact that, it matters not how the suffrage may be, where the land or the capital with which to work are private property, the government is likewise private property—the property of the class that holds the land and capital. One of these unguarded admissions is made by the New York Times in its issue of the 12th instant. It there says:

"Whether the Post-Office Department 'pays its way' or not—that is, whether or not the cost of carrying the mails is kept within the receipts from the sales of postage stamps—is, in itself, a matter of no great consequence, since the difference between profit and loss in the department is merely the difference between money in one pocket or another of the same owner."

There we have it. It is merely a difference between money in one pocket or another of the SAME OWNER, whether the Treasury of the United States, supposed to be the property of the whole people of the United States, keeps a certain amount of money, or whether that amount is dropped into the pockets of the railroad companies under the guise of exorbitant payment for their services to the Post Office Department. The owner is the same—the capitalist class.

CORRECT!

And cut this out and paste it in your hats.

TARIFF REFORM VS. TRUST DEVELOPMENT.

The yellow Journal announces that the sentiment in favor of tariff reform as a means of controlling the trusts is growing. And so too, may it be said, are the means which will render that sentiment of no avail. The trusts of this country are expanded beyond the confines of the tariff. They are creating international conditions which render impossible the competition which tariff reform expects to create.

These facts are made clear in the news concerning the formation of a world-wide rubber trust by that master of international trustification, J. Pierpont Morgan. Morgan, in order to save the large sums of money invested by the capitalist class, through his firm, in the American Rubber Trust, which was threatened with bankruptcy, determined upon securing control of the sources of crude rubber supply, and thus put that corporation on an unassailable and profitable basis. With the aid of domestic and foreign capitalist interests, Morgan has accomplished his object and now dominates the crude rubber supply of South Africa and South and Central America.

In doing as he did, Morgan pursued the policy that is continually being pursued by the Standard Oil monopoly and the Steel Trust; and that is being adopted by the foremost capitalists of the world, and, as a result, is likely to become a marked feature of trust development. With such a policy in general use, the chances of tariff reform controlling the trusts are slim indeed; for, if tariff reform means anything, it means competition; but how is competition possible when competitors cannot get the raw material with which to compete?

Tariff reform will not control the trusts, nor will it solve the trust problem. There is only one way that trusts can be controlled and that the trust problem can be solved: Society must own the trusts, according to the principles of International Socialism! Any other way is a delusion and a dream!

SOMEBODY GOT "LEFT"—HOW MUCH?

The long-drawn whine emitted by the Central Labor Federation last Sunday, acent the happenings at the recent so-called State Federation of Labor, tells quite clearly the tale that somebody "got left."

Everybody knows what the "State Federation of Labor" is, those who go there as well as those who don't. It is a gathering of labor crooks, who set themselves up at auction. They make money "a-gwine and a-comin'." They get passes, and charge railroad fare; they get free board and charge lodgings; on top of that they

"turn an honest penny" by selling resolutions of endorsement, or of condemnation, as the case may be, of politicians, and taking the tip from the publishers of "Directories of the Elite," they charge so much "per" for every name they place on their "400" list, and punish by placing on the opposite list the names of those who did not care to pay for the distinction of an "honorable mention" by that gentry. It goes without saying that the State Federation is a kennel with more dogs in than bones to go around. As a result, and one that hardly needs mentioning, there never is a State Federation meeting but a goodly minority gets home snarling and whining—left out in the cold, left without a bone. Who was left can always be told with unerring accuracy. Just wait for the whine, it is bound to come, and to come from the quarter of those who were left. And so it is this.

[D. B.—1st. The documents from which the above facts are taken are not forgeries; they are for inspection in this office.

[2d. This is the same Gompers who, in 1892, endorsed over his signature the Democrat Jacob Cantor, who had abandoned the Democrat Gov. Flower for sending the militia of the State to Buffalo to help the railroad magnates break the 10-hour law.

[3d. This is the same Gompers who, in 1894, ran on the Populist and the Republican tickets simultaneously in this city, and then dodged, as he now does, saying that when he heard of his nomination, it was too late to get his name off the ballot, notwithstanding there was a whole week in which to do so.

[4th. This is the same Gompers who

lent in proportion. It declares that "tab should be kept on these traitors to the toiling masses;" they "work with the lobbyists to kill labor measures," "they are in the labor movement for the money there is in it." And more to the same effect.

It must be granted that the present snarl of the dogs that were left without bones in the kennel is more vicious than any other and previous snarl. Anyone with an ear for music can distinctly hear the pedal vibrations this time. Something unusually cruel must have been done to the whiners.

But why must these gentlemen always proceed upon the theory that the public is more keen-witted than it really is? Why do they leave it to the public to gauge the depth of their sorrow; in other words, to measure the size of the bones that they did not get, instead of stating it? If they did we feel sure that in this broad land none could be found so cruel not to sympathize with them.

MORE LIVING COALS FROM THE FURNACE.

Among the Massachusetts capitalist candidates for Congress is William C. Lovering, a manufacturer of Taunton. Mr. Lovering's occupation, seconded by his capitalist political affiliations, constitutes more than presumptive evidence that he is a fleecer of the working class, and that he is such not by accident or lack of knowledge, but from choice. It is presumptive evidence that he considers the capitalist system of plundering the working class to be the right one, and that he does his share to continue the system in force. In this particular case, presumption is confirmed by direct evidence. As an employer of Labor Mr. Lovering is a scheming fleecer, who clips the wool so close to the skin of the workers that his employees bleed.

Now, then, this worthy being up for re-election, to whom does he go for endorsement and backing, so as to be able to wheedle their votes from his employees and their fellow wage-slaves, on top of his other fleecings? Let undisputable facts answer the question.

Before us is a copy of the Brockton, Mass., Times, of the 11th instant. On its 5th page, conspicuously facing the editorial page, there is a two-column-wide heading, "Gompers Endorses Lovering;" below that a double-column space, occupying eleven inches in length, is filled up with a facsimile letter signed by "Sam' Gompers, President American Federation of Labor," in the letter Gompers "takes pleasure" in boozing Mr. Lovering's labor record, and he appends to it a postscript over his initials, saying: "The facts to which Mr. Tracy testifies I fully verify."

This should be sufficient of a side light into the camp of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. But the fates are evidently in a mood favorable to the Socialist Labor Party policy of exposing the treason of that gentry to the working class, and in a mood to photograph the dogs in the kennel relations that exist among these traitors in their scramble for the opportunity to do the employers' dirty work—and earn his reward.

Before us is another copy of the same Brockton Times. It is a later copy, four days later. It is dated the 15th. This trip, almost the whole of a page, the 8th, is taken up with Lovering. Again facsimile letters are reproduced, one from Geo. E. McNeil to Gompers, and one from Gompers in answer to McNeil. McNeil berates Lovering's Labor record in Congress and booms against him seven other capitalist politicians, Gov. Thomas Talbot among them. Gompers crawls. The same man, who in a postscript stated, "The facts to which Mr. Tracy certifies I fully certify," now dodges and seems to throw blame on Tracy.

What does all this music mean? Why this anxiety to boom Lovering on the part of some, and to unboon him on the part of others, who are seeking to boom some other capitalist? Need the question be answered? The two sets of letters are two living coals thrown up from the seething furnace of the Labor Fakir world, where each has his particular bounteous harvests, is heralded far and wide as a demonstration of prosperity on farms. In the meanwhile the increase of tenant farming, amounting to over 87.7 per cent. in twenty years, is carefully overlooked, as that would destroy the effectiveness of what the government report is supposed to demonstrate.

The uses to which government reports are put are, to use the words of a celebrated poem, "childlike and bland." A report of the Department of Agriculture, just issued, showing indications of bountiful harvests, is heralded far and wide as a demonstration of prosperity on farms. In the meanwhile the increase of tenant farming, amounting to over 87.7 per cent. in twenty years, is carefully overlooked, as that would destroy the effectiveness of what the government report is supposed to demonstrate.

A new invention is announced. It is called the Thexton Electric Envelope Sealer. It is about as big as a cash register and is attached to an electric light wire. It will seal 150 envelopes in five minutes, or 1800 an hour, or 18,000 in a day of ten hours. The machine is expected to do away with the labor of girls employed in mailing and distributing agencies, and the clerical departments of large establishments.

It is said that the combinations of gowns and colors seen at the dressmakers' convention simply astonish the untutored observer. Can't be any more bewildering than the combinations of political gowns and colors worn by the capitalist, alias "Socialist" party, "Social Democracy," etc. etc. The untrut-

ted workingman is certainly taken in by them. Expose them.

[5th. These are the same Gompers and Tracy, who, as officers of the Cigarmakers' Union, condemned, if not engineered, the arming of their rank and file in Tampa to break a Union and lower the wages of the cigarmakers.

[6th. Finally this is the same Gompers whom the Social Democrats at the last convention of the A. F. of L. unanimously voted for as President.]

THE CHIMERA.

There is an expression, frequently found on the lips of men who claim to be Socialists, but are opposed to the Socialist Labor Party, that, closely looked into is a boomerang which reacts upon and cracks their heads. The expression is "chimera," as applied to the Socialist Labor Party.

The term "chimera," hurled at the S. L. P. from these sources, admits by implication three things.

First it admits that the principle pursued, and dubbed "chimera," is good and desirable, but unattainable;

Secondly, it admits that the organization which pursues the alleged "chimera" is straight-forward;

Thirdly, it admits, as a consequence of the above, that those who pursue Socialism, and not a chimera, are simply sailing under the false colors of Socialism.

Young Roosevelt has come out of the West, and his coming has made as much noise as his father's going to the South.

Now it will be in order to tell of what benefit either is to the working class, which takes so much interest in both?

A writer, in the Evening Post, commenting on the railway casualties in the United States makes a comparison between the number of passengers killed in this country and the United Kingdom. The results are a bloody indictment of the inefficient and brutal management of American railroads. Here are the figures, which, the writer states, are "as uncompromising and fatal in their significance as a death warrant":

United Kingdom.	United States.
Passengers killed..... None	158
Passengers injured..... 476	2436
Number of train miles (millions)	220
Number of miles of tracks	22,000
Comparative density of traffic	7 1

It will be found that these elements declare the Democratic and Republican parties hostile to the working class and yet log-roll with these parties, allowing their candidates to run on the tickets of any and sometimes of both the parties of capital.

It will be found that these elements, while talking "class struggle," cater to the middle class.

It will be found that these elements, while talking "wage slavery," advocate methods and ideas that would affect the system of wage-slavery no more than a mustard plaster could raise a blister on a wooden leg.

It will be found that these elements, while charging corruption to the capitalist government, themselves have governments weakening in corruption.

It will be found that these elements, while imputing to the capitalist politicians empty rhetoric to cheat the workingman voters with, themselves deviate in nothing but fly-paper to catch the labor vote.

It will be found that these elements, while claiming to aim at the emancipation of the working class, have for the workingman no other use than as voting cattle, and consider it unfit.

In short it will be found that these elements fly in the face of every principle and tenet of Socialism. Accordingly, it will be found that these elements hold substantially with the capitalist class, which declares Socialism a chimera, and that these elements differ from the capitalist politician only in this, that the capitalist politician is honest in that he repudiates Socialism, while they are, dishonest searchers for pennies under the guise of seeking the Socialist Republic.

So Mitchell is to meet Stone to hear Gompers' terms of settlement, eh? Now then, watch out, workmen! Note how another victory for the labor fakirs and arbitration will be acclaimed and the right of the worker to be said to have again triumphed. Note how the yellow journals that have instituted "legal proceedings," to end the strike, while knowing all along that it would be settled independently of them, will claim that they, and only they, did it. Note, in fewer words, how the working class will be betrayed, flim-flammed and bamboozled once more. Note all these things, workingmen, and bear them in mind at the next election; then cast your vote for the only party of labor, the Socialist Labor Party, in protest against this capitalist treatment.

The uses to which government reports are put are, to use the words of a celebrated poem, "childlike and bland." A report of the Department of Agriculture, just issued, showing indications of bountiful harvests, is heralded far and wide as a demonstration of prosperity on farms. In the meanwhile the increase of tenant farming, amounting to over 87.7 per cent. in twenty years, is carefully overlooked, as that would destroy the effectiveness of what the government report is supposed to demonstrate.

Fifteen miners met death in powder and gas explosion in the Big Four mine at North Fork, W. Va. An explosion occurred in the same mine last Saturday. The superintendent claims that the men rushed into work, though cautioned to wait until the air had been tested by a safety lamp. How plausible! As though the slaves of the mine would dare disobey orders and go to work regardless of them!

The explosion of the mogul engine in the freight yards at West Hoboken, killing the engineer and wounding the fireman and conductor, is the latest of the growing list of accidents which is increasing the awful death rate among railroad employees. It is also the latest demonstration of the reckless waste of working-class life that is the necessary accompaniment of the capitalist prosperity of Old Adam that they conjure up.

It is to be regretted that the Riot Committee did not report upon this point, and recommend that ordinances be passed to check the dangerous tendency to public religious ceremonies that aided in the riots of July 30, and that incite even worse ones in the future. The committee missed the opportunity to render a positive service to the whole city.

Religious ceremonials should be confined to the private premises of religious bodies. There, no stranger, unless a voluntary visitor, is present, and common decency will restrain him from indulging in his private views. On the public thoroughfares, however, the matter is reversed. The wayfarer of all denominations has a right to the undisturbed enjoyment of the streets; religious demonstrations are there as indelicate an obstruction upon others of religious rites that they care not for or may dislike, as the conduct would be of a voluntary visitor to a church, who would there manifest his private dislikes. But such public religious demonstrations are even worse than indecent. The manifestations of ill-breeding on the part of a visitor to a church, from whose rites he dissenters, can be easily suppressed; the results, however, of the dissenters incited in large bodies of men by religious demonstrations obtruded upon them in public are serious—serious, not only in deplorable overt acts, but especially serious and far-reaching in the more deplorable Old Adam that they conjure up.

Communication relating to the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung was received and committee elected to increase the list of subscribers in and around Boston. All comrades are expected to aid in this matter of our German party press.

Meeting of Agitation Committee and State Executive Committee was announced for Sunday next at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Comrades are requested to aid in headquarters at the hours set as much

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

New Haven Joins Daily People Auxiliary—Resolution Endorsing N. E. C.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Section New Haven, S. L. P. at its meeting this evening unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Section New Haven in regular meeting assembled do hereby reaffirm its allegiance to the principles of the Socialist Labor Party as laid down by its National Officers; and, be it further!

Resolved, That the members of Section New Haven are in full sympathy and accord with and have full confidence in the integrity and honesty of purpose in our N. E. C. in their official actions, as far as the best interests of the Party; also, be it

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the managing and editorial departments of The Daily and Weekly People, and do hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to aid them in the work of disseminating the truths of Socialism among our class—the wage-working class—by continually endeavoring to increase the circulation of The Daily and Weekly People.

Section New Haven voted to enroll themselves in the Auxiliary League, and appointed Comrade Myer Stodel, 711 State street as collector.

The vote on the calling of a special convention was as follows:

In favor of convention..... 4
Against 17

Total vote..... 21

An explanation as to the resolutions being carried unanimously, while a number voted in favor of a convention let me say that our vote was taken at two meetings, and if those who voted for a convention at our previous meeting were present this evening the vote of some of them may have changed.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 13th.

Fraternally yours,
Ernest T. Outley, Organizer.

Agitation in Salem.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Salem, Mass., Section of the Socialist Labor Party opened the campaign for 1902 with a very successful open air meeting, held at the Father Matthew Monument on Central street, on Saturday evening, September 13.

The organizer of the Section called the meeting to order, and outlined the principles of the Party, and announced the speaker of the evening, John H. Eustace, of Peabody, who delivered a very able address: showed to the workingmen present how the two old parties had been bungling them for years on the issues of free trade and tariff, and he showed them these questions had nothing to do with the conditions of the workingmen. He dwelt on the coal strike for some length, and showed where the labor fakirs had been bleeding the miners for years into paying dues, and went through the country telling the different reporters of the capitalist newspapers that the miners would win the strike if they would stick out a few weeks longer. He showed that labor as organized to-day was controlled by nothing but owners who were an organized scabbery. He cited the Civic Federation, headed by Mark Hanna and the Gompers, and what it was formed for. The working people, he said, had a ballot and on election day would go to the polls and vote for existing conditions, and when the Socialist speakers would tell them to join the Party of their class, they would say they were cranks, or some other such name. The audience numbered nearly 200, and they were very much interested. A large number of leaflets was distributed, and five copies of Socialist books were disposed of, and one yearly subscriber for The Weekly People was secured. The Section intends to hold a meeting every week from now until the election.

P. H. Grady,
Organizer, Section Salem.

A Card From James Connally.

To the Comrades of the Socialist Labor Party, Comrades—The campaign upon which I have entered in the United States now being fairly underway, and as the work entailed upon me will be of a very arduous nature indeed, I have been advised to appeal to the various sections under whose auspices I will speak, to make every arrangement to render the task as easy to me as possible. To this end I would request all sections to arrange for indoor meetings. Indoor speaking is, of course, much easier to the speaker than outdoor, and in addition an indoor meeting is not subject to all the chances of bad weather, brass bands, dog fights and other such circumstances against which Democracy himself would contend in vain.

I would also be obliged if local comrades would make an effort to secure subscriptions for the Workers' Republic, the official organ of our party in Ireland. The yearly subscription is 50 cents, and to each meeting I will bring cards, the purchase of which will entitle the purchasers to one yearly subscription. As this is the only pecuniary benefit the Irish comrades can reap from this trip, it is to be hoped every comrade in America will help in putting our Irish paper on a satisfactory foundation, and at the same time getting knowledge of the Irish movement in this manner.

James Connally.

New York, September 16.

Campbell in Brooklyn—Address Mergenthaler Employees.

To the Daily People—As per instruction by the Brooklyn Agitation Committee, of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., I had a meeting at the Mergenthaler Mame Company's works, at the corner of Myrtle and Flushing avenue, and it was a success.

The slaves in that bastile have only half an hour for dinner—"for dinner" save the meat, for soup is more like it. I held the boys down to the S. T. & L. A. for twenty minutes, and proved for twenty-

five years the trades unions of America had been looking for a town on the map of the labor question that never was on the map of labor.

Then I brought to their notice that the S. T. & L. A. based on the collective ownership of the machinery of production had the town on the map—and that was the Socialist Republic through political action of the Socialist Labor Party.

Pay day for these slaves is on Wednesday, and for me to sell many books and papers was an economic joke, as the average workman has no money two days before pay day.

One youth asked me how much I got for my speeches. He was told if he did not live with his mother he could not work for three dollars a week. This shot went well with the crowd.

Sold eight books and fifteen papers.

Sept. 15, 1902.

Frank Campbell.

An Upper Cut For The Daily People Killers.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—At the last meeting of Branch 2 Scandinavian Section, Gr. N. Y., held Sunday, Sept. 7, last, it was voted that if Branch 1 would shoulder one-half of the enrollment fee in the Daily People Auxiliary, Branch 2 would be willing to pay the other half.

Sunday, September 14, a regular meeting of Branch 1 was held in New York, and it was then when the question came before the body, unanimously decided, to join Branch 2 in assisting the party to free its daily organ from debt.

The Scandinavian Section has hereby dealt its first "upper cut" blow at the ugly face of the Daily People killer crew, hoping to in the future, if necessary, be in position to deliver some more, and also hoping that from many other quarters similar exercise will be heard of.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

Arvid Olson, Organizer.

THE MODERN LAFAYETTE

Dedicated to James Connally.

[Written for The Daily People and The Weekly People by A Wage Slave.]

Here's a hundred thousand welcomes

To you, Comrade Connally:
You have crossed the broad Atlantic
To the land that once was free;

And you bring to us a message;

May the working class take heed;

May they understand you, "Spalpin."

While you're sowing Wisdom's seed.

Ah! we realize the importance

Of your mission to the world,

And may Labor soon awaken,

"Freedom's banner be unfurled."

May the toilers of all nations

Be united and be free;

We must end the barb'rous struggle—

We're the Fighting S. L. P.

We are in the field for conquest,

And we never will retreat;

Though we go down in defeat.

There is no truce—"No Compromise!"

'Gainst the robber class we stand,

And to help us in our battle

You have come from Ireland.

In the old time Revolution,

There appeared bold Lafayette!

And you're coming to us, "Spalpin."

While with danger we're beset.

But we'll turn the tide of battle,

Reinforcements will appear,

When the message has been given

'Twill be headed, never fear!

May your mission be successful

To convince the working class

That the present—the wage system—

Must soon into history pass.

May our flag, with Arm and Hammer,

Proudly float upon the breeze,

With your message to the wage slave:

"Let us rise up from our knees!"

Greeting and fraternal welcome;

We are proud to take your hand:

"Hear the long-suspending Thunder!"

"Tis our class must rule the land.

We'll strike against oppression

At the ballot box unite;

We'd establish Socialism,

For we see the dawning light.

—Jeremiah Devine.

North Arlington, Mass.

GIRLS DISPLACE MEN.

Reading, Pa. Fast Becoming a Female Labor Centre.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 20.—In recent years more employment is offered to female labor in Reading than to that of the opposite sex. Large hardware manufacturers and other industries are hiring

Several hundred girls are employed at the plants of the Reading Hardware and Penn Hardware Companies here. Both industries manufacture their own packing boxes, and this gives employment to quite a large number of girls.

Upward of 150 girls are employed at the Penn Hardware Works. A large number work in the lacquer room and buffing department. Their work is to put the first polish on the hardware. Many find employment in the knob room, and fasten the metallic sockets to the knobs.

A foreman of one of the large manufacturing plants in Reading, Pa., employing female labor stated to a reporter the following:

"Since we employ girls we are more than satisfied with the result. They work steadily all the year round, and work much faster than men. They are more attentive and are more dexterous than men in packing goods. Once in a while they make reasonable request to get off several days to help mother clean the house, and the request is always cheerfully granted. They excel in every branch of work at which they are engaged."

The boys of poor parentage, like little Lucy Reda, of 168 Mulberry street, who, in the innocence of their childish nature, steal to satisfy hunger, should be severely punished. It is presumptuous on their part to thus give the lie to the president, who is touring the country preaching prosperity. It must be true.

The slaves in that bastile have only half

an hour for dinner—"for dinner" save the meat, for soup is more like it. I held the boys down to the S. T. & L. A. for twenty minutes, and proved for twenty-

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

A. S. L., MAPLE CREEK, CANADA.—Quote the passage that contains the terms you allege. We know of none.

N. B., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—You are right when you say: "A man, owing to imperfect information, may want to suspend the Daily People, without being dishonest."

You are also right when you say: "The term 'Daily People Killer' is used as a term of opprobrium."

You are not right, however, when you conclude that the application of 'Daily People Killers' to your Currrans is, therefore, unjust. There is a link missing in your reasoning. Say that they originally believed their figures in The Daily People to be true, and when it was found that items in the Daily People were omitted, "the report falsified facts in the central items." Now, if the Daily People's claim were omitted, was it being saved? etc., etc.? The dishonesty of this, their later acts proves that they deserve the name 'Daily People Killers' with all the opprobrium implied.

E. Feldt,
E. R. Markly,
Committee.

Braddock, Pa., September 14, 1902.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 15, 1902.

Daily People Auxiliary, Comrades.

At our regular meeting September 13, Section New Haven voted to join the Auxiliary and guarantees \$1 per week for one year. We must and will free our fighting arm The Daily People from debt. The maintenance of that important weapon proves in itself alone that the S. L. P. membership contains that fighting material which assures progress. Individuals may come and go, but the sound principles and tactics taught by the S. L. P. will ever prove a safeguard against conspirators and those who would turn the party away from its real mission. Let all comrades do their duty and build up our press, which is the best possible way of spreading the principles of the S. L. P. and the future is ours.

Meyer Stodel,
Financial Secretary, New Haven.

P. S.—Enclosed find \$1, first payment.

Jardine, Mont., Sept. 10.

To the Daily and Weekly People—

Just as soon as I get some money, I will help you out with your debt that The People has on its machinery.

I will pledge myself for \$50 and pay you ten dollars a month or more as I can stand it. I am only a miner and am very poor; but \$50 is not much. I would rather give you all my wages for a year than see the workingmen have to start another paper or quit it altogether. I will send you ten dollars this coming pay-day and continue to do so until my pledge is paid. I want to become a member of the S. L. P. Send me a card so about twenty can sign it. I am doing a good business for Socialism here.

H. S. C., LONDON, CANADA.—Communicate directly with H. H. S.

Here's a hundred thousand welcomes

To you, Comrade Connally:

You have crossed the broad Atlantic

To the land that once was free;

And you bring to us a message;

May the toilers of all nations

Be united and be free;

We must end the barb'rous struggle—

We're the Fighting S. L. P.

We are in the field for conquest,

And we never will retreat;

Though we go down in defeat.

There is no truce—"No Compromise!"

'Gainst the robber class we stand,

And to help us in our battle

You have come from Ireland.

In the old time Revolution,

There appeared bold Lafayette!

And you're coming to us, "Spalpin."

<p

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Harry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Read street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 a.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on Friday, September 19, at 2-6 New Read street. John J. Kinneally in the chair. Absent and excused, J. Hammer. R. Katz selected Recording Secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending September 13, showed receipts \$38; expenditures \$74.35. The Labor News Company submitted cash report for the month of August, showing receipts in the amount of \$1,052.24; expenditures, \$888.43.

The general vote on the question: "Shall the Party hold a special National Convention?" was canvassed with the following result: There were cast in favor of holding such convention 502 votes; against, 1,052 votes. A majority of votes having been cast against the proposition submitted, the same was declared lost. A full tabulation of the vote was ordered published in the Party press.

A letter was received from an alleged S. E. C. of Pennsylvania, signed "Wm. J. Eberle, Secretary," wherein the N. E. C. is informed that all connection (already severed by this N. E. C. at its meeting of September 13) are severed once more, by an alleged vote of 188 to 23. There were also received minutes of the County Committee of Section Allegheny County, containing evidence that the said Section aided and abetted the treasonable action of the former S. E. C. of Pennsylvania, including an endorsement of the action of the officers of that committee in sending one Frank Jordan on his infamous mission to Cleveland and Indianapolis. In view of all this, it was resolved that Section Allegheny County be expelled from the Socialist Labor Party, its charter revoked and the secretary instructed to communicate with the loyal comrades in Allegheny County for the purpose of reorganization.

The organizer of Section Allegheny County transmitted a report of the vote cast on the convention proposition, showing 98 votes in favor of same and 3 against. Still another report was transmitted by Wm. J. Eberle containing the vote of Branch East Pittsburg, with 1 vote in favor and 4 against, while a third one was transmitted by the secretary of the 6th Ward Branch of Allegheny City, showing no votes in favor and 7 against, the latter accompanied with the remark that "on motion it was resolved to transmit the report to national headquarters direct, because the 6th Ward Branch has no faith in either the State or county organization." In view of the expulsion of Section Allegheny County for its treasonable attitude maintained while this vote was being taken, it was resolved not to embody the report in the Party's tabulated vote. Section Houtsdale, Pa., sent letter stating that they will support the Pittsburgh committee until the N. E. C. produces "evidence worthy of their expulsion." Secretary had replied that all the evidence in the case had been produced by the Pittsburgh committee itself. Answer endorsed.

Section Chicago asked for semi-annual report. Secretary reported that report had been ready for quite some time, but that several attempts to get the auditing committee together had failed, the majority of the said committee being engaged in other Party work at the time appointed; also that another date, Saturday, September 20, had been set. Section New York reported expulsions as follows: W. S. Dalton, for seeking to injure the Party by instituting a law suit against it and for ignoring summons of Grievance Committee. Ephraim Harris, for complicity in issuing the Pierce lampoon and for ignoring summons of Grievance Committee. John Keay, for treacherous conduct toward the Party by using his influence to induce members to turn against it and by inducing a prospective member not to join the S. L. P.; also for ignoring summons of Grievance Committee. Frank MacDonald, for slander and for contempt of Grievance Committee.

Section St. Louis, Mo., recommended that the pamphlet "What Means This Strike?" be printed in the German language. Referred to Labor News Co. Ohio State Committee reported that they find it difficult to pledge the amount proposed by Washington State Executive Committee.

Section Santa Clara County, Cal., requested that James Connolly be asked to speak at San Jose. A letter from Butte, Montana, contained the information that it was probable that a fake labor party, formed by a set of labor traitors for the purpose of selling out to the Democrats, would adopt the name Socialist Labor Party. The attention of the Editor of The People is to be called to this matter.

Several letters were received from loyal members of the Party in Allegheny County, Pa., reporting the situation there and the chances of reorganization, also promising more extensive reports as to the doings of the treasonable clique that has for some time been trying to disrupt the Socialist movement in that State.

Section Lowell, Mass., reported election of officers.

Rudolph Katz, Rec. Sec'y, pro tem.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Meeting of Massachusetts State Executive Committee held at 1105 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young in the chair.

Roll call showed seven present; Fuglestad and Fitzgerald absent.

Minutes of previous regular meeting approved.

Communications from Lynn on election of Frank Keele to S. E. C. The above-named comrade being present with credentials, the same were accepted and the comrade seated. From Organizer Hanley, of District 18, S. T. & L. A.; also one from Somerville, requesting the S. E. C. to instruct the secretary to communicate with

authorities at Marlboro and Somerville, and request permission to hold outdoor meetings in those cities. Action: Compiled with. From Somerville, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn, Everett, Malden, Woburn, on election of officers, delegates to convention, semi-annual financial reports, and nomination for financial secretary of S. E. C. etc. From Lowell, \$2.30 on auxiliary stamp; Everett, censoring the S. E. C. for ignoring the S. T. & L. A. in the leaflet entitled "Strike Lessons"; Washington S. E. C. on propositions for paying off debt on Party press. Action: Proposition endorsed. A committee of two elected, consisting of Comrades Stevens and Quarantino, to confer with the Scandinavian Socialist Club, with a view to holding a fair for purpose of raising necessary funds, and the secretary also instructed to communicate with sections and request them to elect committee to solicit pledges of \$1.00 each from comrades, the same to be paid in by December 1.

3,300,000 ACRE FARM

Largest in the World—Enough Room for Three States

In the Panhandle of Texas is located the largest ranch in the West and also in the world. It is known as the "X.-L. T." or "Capitol Syndicate," or "Farwell" ranch, and contains over 3,000,000 acres of land. It is owned principally by Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell and his brother John of Chicago, and was acquired by them about sixteen years ago. At that time the people of Texas needed and desired a capitol building, but no funds were obtainable with which to erect one. There were, however, immense tracts of unoccupied land in the State and the Legislature offered this one to anybody who would construct the necessary building. Mr. Farwell organized a syndicate in Chicago and accepted the offer. Now their fine granite capitol is the pride of Texas citizens, and thousands of thoroughbred Hereford, Aberdeen, Angus and shorthorn cattle roam over what was formerly waste land.

The ranch lies in the staked plain. It has an altitude at its northern extremity of 4,700 feet and at the southern end of 2,300. Its greatest length is 200 miles. Its average width is about twenty-five miles. It is situated in the extreme northwestern corner of Texas and covers all or a portion of nine different counties. The State of Connecticut could not contain it, and it would cover the States of Rhode Island and Delaware combined and then lap over on adjoining States. Fifteen hundred miles of wire fence enclose the 5,000 square miles within its boundaries and separate the different divisions of the tract. The services of a head foreman, seven assistant foremen, and about one-hundred and twenty-five cowboys are requisite for the work upon it.

There are 300 wells upon the land, and these, in addition to prairie lakes, dry in rainless seasons, running streams, and reservoirs built to conserve the surface water, afford drinking water for the stock. The wells are from 100 to 400 feet in depth. They are unaffected by drought and have a constant flow of good pure water. Each well, when supplied with a windmill and reserve tank, will furnish water for 500 to 1,000 head of stock. In the summer time, when there is not sufficient wind sometimes to run the windmills, a gasoline engine is used to run them.

There are only two towns upon the ranch—Channing and Texline. The main headquarters are at Channing. There is a daily record of the rainfall, temperature and snowfall is kept. A telephone system connects the headquarters with every division, and a stampede or anything that occurs out of the ordinary routine is known at headquarters as soon as it happens. The top wire of the fence is a telephone wire, insulated at the posts. When a gate is made in a fence two upright poles are placed on either side of it above the height of a load of hay or any tall object that might pass through it and the wire is stretched over these poles and down on the other side of the fence again. This system of telephoning is used on many isolated ranches in the West, connecting them with other ranches and the nearest towns. To keep his telephone in working order a man must keep his fences in repair.

The soil is a black, fertile loam and is covered with buffalo, mesquite, and other grasses, which cure upon their stems in the dry season and furnish pasture both summer and winter. Cattle from the ranch have taken many prizes in stock exhibitions throughout the country. Shipments are made to Chicago, New York and Europe. The herds have gradually been enlarged and improved. Upon the small ranches 80 to 95 per cent. of the calves from the stock are branded each year, but upon the large tracts not so great a percentage is obtained, as it is more difficult to shelter and protect them. The only loss is a small per cent. by an occasional "norther" in the winter time.

The day of the large ranchmen is passing away. It is found to be more profitable to do business on a smaller scale, in proportion to the outlay involved.

Since the opening of Oklahoma, the country is being more thickly settled, lands have risen in value, and many of the large ranches are being cut up into smaller ones. The next in size to the X. L. T. are two ranches of a million acres each. Though the Farwell ranch

has been utilized heretofore as one vast body of land, a portion of it is to be divided and sold. The head foreman has charge of the entire tract, but there are many divisions of thousands of acres each in charge of assistant foremen or employees.

The cowboys keep fences in repair, grease windmills, look after the cattle—often having to ride long distances after straying bunches—assist in the roundups and brand calves. When at work on outlying portions of the land a "chuck" wagon follows them from place to place, with a cook in charge. It contains a complete camping outfit, and the men take their meals upon the ground around it. They often sleep for weeks in the open air upon the ground, living constantly in the saddle during the days. Bacon, coffee and Mexican beans are the staple articles of a cowboy's diet, varied sometimes by biscuits and canned food. They become expert ropers, riders and judges of cattle. Sometimes one is promoted to a position as foreman or leaves to become the owner of a small ranch.

Their average wages are \$25 a month and board, with much higher salaries for the foremen. The head foreman upon the X. L. T. receives a salary of \$3,500 a year, with house rent free and provisions and medical attendance provided.

The company has numerous storehouses at convenient points, and freight wagons to haul supplies from the railroads—Chicago Tribune.

Result of the general vote on the question: "Shall a Special National Convention be Held?"

Sections Yes. No.

CALIFORNIA:		
Los Angeles County.....	5	24
Santa Clara County.....	13
San Francisco.....	17	8
Members at large.....	—	—

COLORADO:		
Colorado Springs.....	—	5
Denver.....	6	—
Mesa County.....	5	2
Pueblo.....	8	—
Teller County.....	—	14
Member at large.....	1	1

CONECTICUT:

Hartford.....

New Britain.....

Milford.....

New Haven.....

Rockville.....

South Norwalk.....

Waterbury.....

Members at large.....

ILLINOIS:

Bellefonte.....

East St. Louis.....

Chicago.....

Madison County.....

Peoria.....

Roanoke.....

Springfield.....

INDIANA:

Indianapolis.....

Marion.....

KENTUCKY:

Louisville.....

NEW ORLEANS, LA.:

Member at large.....

MASSACHUSETTS:

Adams.....

Boston.....

Cambridge.....

Everett.....

Lawrence.....

Fall River.....

Gardner.....

Holyoke.....

Malden.....

Medford.....

New Bedford.....

Somerville.....

Taunton.....

Woburn.....

Worcester.....

Members at large.....

MARYLAND:

Baltimore.....

MICHIGAN:

Detroit.....

Member at large.....

MINNESOTA:

Duluth.....

Minneapolis.....

Red Wing.....

St. Paul.....

Members at large.....

MISSOURI:

St. Louis.....

Member at large.....

NEBRASKA:

Lincoln.....

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

Concord.....

NEW JERSEY:

Essex County.....

Hoboken.....

North Hudson.....

Passaic County.....

South Hudson.....

Union County.....

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.:

Member at large.....

NEW YORK:

Auburn.....

Erie County.....

Monroe County.....

Gloversville.....

New York.....

New York, Scandinavian.....

Oneida County.....

Onondaga County.....

Rensselaer County.....

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